

WOMAN'S WORLD.

VULGAR CURIOSITY OF SOME WOMEN
IN NEW YORK CITY.Motions For the Year—Her Paris Gown.
Danger In Seeking Stage Fame—Miss
Willard In England—Women Suffrage In
Massachusetts.

The band of female marauders to whom exploits at the funeral of Mrs. Whitney public attention has been called is not new. It gathers at every social and semipublic occasion to which the entrance is free. It is not organized, but moved by the same impulse of unbridled curiosity, acts with involuntary concerted effort whenever this is opposed. These women were in silk, velvet and diamonds as well as cheaper clothes. They have no household cares. They have no social life. They are part of the vast numbers of people who come to a city for commercial reasons of one sort or another. Their husbands are frequently traveling men, and they are left at long intervals alone.

They live in boarding and lodging houses. They have no friends, no important to do than sit and look out the windows on the street, or at their neighbors in the rear, or amuse themselves in the shops. Their money they spend mostly in dress. They economize in books and papers. They are not matinee women. Many are good women, who think the theaters are wicked, and make a point of being present at all church functions. After they have scanned the advertisements in the morning papers to see if there are any bargains they look out for a church wedding or a prominent funeral and sally forth alone, in couples or in groups, to attend.

At the wedding of Mrs. Marshall Roberts at Calvary church a mob of well dressed women filled the aisles. They browsed Mr. Lippard Stewart when he ventured a third remonstrance they defied Johnson. The scaramoche and the language belittled a market place. Many of these women do not realize the enormity of their offense. They are not, as you suppose, careless and would provide hot water bottles or writing out fan letters for a neighbor in distress. They would ravish the flowers at Mrs. Wilbur's funeral to send away in a letter as a souvenir to some country cousin and fancy they were doing a graceful thing. They have no conception that they are vulgar, curious persons under the glamour of city life and suffering greatly from a lack of daily housework and home duties.—New York Evening Sun.

Motions For the Year.

Ever since the year began the girls have been passing around the question, "What's your motion?" Some of them refuse to tell, but as a rule they are pleased with their selection that they like a chance to make it known. They use it as a superintention on the first page of all their letters. They entrust their friends and new, far friends and near, to remind them whenever they fail to act according to their motions, and a few of them are even going far enough to ask all their acquaintances to tell them of their faults in general throughout the coming year.

All of which is only the result of the annual custom of good resolutions, more or less, in looking upon the "fair, white page" of another new year.

Although this is a custom of natural enough, it does seem as though things were mixed this year. Nearly every girl has chosen the motto that belonged by rights to some one else, while the one she ought to have been carried off by a girl who does not seem to need it in the least.

For instance, in a certain bowdler room within this city dwells a sweet, pure maiden with a heart as honest and open as the light of day. Upon this white thing of the maiden, she has been her desk, she has inscribed in golden letters the prayer, "Cleanse thou me from secret faults." This is her motto for 1908, and there are a dozen girls of her acquaintance carrying about a load of secret faults such as she never dreams of, who instead of choosing words like these are resolving "to be more regular in church attendance," "to take a class in Sunday school," or in some other way to try and plaster on outside the impudent they need first of all within.—Chicago News-Record.

Her Paris Gown.

"America is good enough for me," said a young woman who recently returned from Europe. "We stopped in Paris for a fortnight's shopping, and I really found nothing at all that I cared to buy. Everything that was desirable was so exorbitantly dear, and at the cheaper places found, as I say, nothing at all that suited me. So I just gave up the idea of clothes and spent a delightful time in visiting all the queer places that I had never seen before and picking up some bits of bric-a-brac for my room at home. Meanwhile I looked at my friend's clothes, got pointers on the latest modes from the best places, made up my mind as to what would become me, and on my arrival home went straight to a clever little dressmaker who has made my clothes for years and is devoted to me, and ordered a couple of gowns from her."

"I never saw any one so delighted as she was. To think that I had brought nothing from Paris and I had come back to her pleased and flattered her tremendously. But the fun of it was when I first appeared at —'s coming out tea the girls looked around me exclaiming 'What a lovely French gown I had on, and how nice it was for me to have been able to get all my winter outfits in Paris.'—New York Tribune.

Danger In Seeking Stage Fame.
The favorite ambition of the ordinary American girl is to go on the stage; to become an actress; to be flattered and presented with bouquets. The young lady who dreams such dreams must for a moment reason what the cost of such

ESSEX MARKET.

MEATS
AND
VEGETABLES

AT

New York Prices.

W. BALDWIN,
575 Bloomfield Ave.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A Little London Stage.
Little Miss Evelyn Hughes is only 9 years old, but already she is famous in England as a singer and mimic. She has scored success after success during the past two years upon the stage and at select private entertainments. At the Drury Lane theater she is announced as "The Bit," and it is by that name she is best known to the people of London.



She was the principal feature of a recent entertainment given in honor of the tenth birthday of the little Prince Alfred of Connaught, when she not only delighted the young folks by her singing, but the older members of the royal family were greatly pleased by her imitations of well known men and women.

The accompanying portrait is from a photograph taken but a short time ago. Perhaps in old times the children had playthings which nowadays are quite unknown. There may have been some toys at which we cannot even guess now, because not even a remnant is left for us. But one thing is certain, and that is that the children now have the benefit of a great many little contrivances for their amusement which were not known then, although there may have been other ones to take their place. For example, there is the toy balloon, which is so much enjoyed by the little tot of 2 or 3 who has never seen anything like it, and who cannot understand why the gay little colored ball should float in the air without apparently anything to keep it up.

It was only 100 years ago or a little more that the art of making the air castle, as they were then called, became first known. The first one was constructed in Paris in 1783, by a certain M. Montgolfier, who did much useful things in the course of his life, but the most wonderful of all was the invention of the balloon, which has brought pleasure not only to thousands of children, but has also added much to the researches of science.—Exchange.

A Puzzled Little Youngster.
A little boy went to his mother one day and said: "Mamma, I want to ask you a question. Will you answer me the truth, mamma?" "Certainly, dear. What is it?" "You are sure, mamma, you will tell me the truth?" "Why, of course. What does my little boy want to know?" Then the little boy looked up with his great brown eyes and said, "Mamma, won't you tell me whether I am really your own child?" "Why, to be sure you are mamma's own dear little son. Why do you think otherwise?" "Well, mamma, all the rest of the family have curly hair and are Democrats, and my hair is so straight, and I am a Republican."—Youth's Companion.

How She Would Tell.
A little 7-year-old girl living in Denver was very fond of "Saratoga crisps." She had an aunt living in one of the suburbs, on Saratoga avenue. The child had evidently struck Janet, for one day when going alone on the electric cars to visit this aunt the nurse said to her: "Now, Janet, when you tell your conductor you want to get off."

A New Version of an Old Game.
Tell each one of the company you will name each one for some small gift, and at a given signal each one shall about his or her name aloud. Who whistles in each one's ear (after telling the first to shout "elephant") to keep perfectly still. Then the signal is given, and amid profound silence the unlucky "elephant" shouts his name aloud.—Grange Homes.

Johnny's Reflections.
I—A MYSTERY.
My baby brother is so small
That what I cannot see
Just where he keeps his wondrous voice.
The thirde as big as he is.



II—A DISCOVERY.
The reason why trees do not walk
Away from woods and farms
Is that they haven't any legs.
For all their limbs are arms.

III—A FAVORITE.
There's lots of things in this big world
To please our little boys.
But of them all the thing I like
The best is just plain noise.

Liked Monopoly.
First Boy—That there coal combine works bully.
Second Boy—How?

First Boy—Makes coal so high priced that pop carries it in hisself 'cause I'd scatter it.—Good News.

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AND ALL THE
CORRECT STYLES OF
Stiff Derbys

AND
Soft Hats

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Choice California Black Cherries, 22c. per Can, worth 30c.

Choice Egg Plums and Green Gages at 20c.

Tonnatoes, N. J., packing, only 10c. per Can.

Corn, N. Y. State packing, only 10c. per Can.

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If you want the finest Sweet Peas and Sugar Corn packed, try our Fast & Winebrenner's Early June Peas at 13c., and Scheuer's Blue Label Sweet Corn at 12c.

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VOL. XIII. (NEW SERIES) NO. 5.

WATER AND LIGHT

OUR CITIZENS IN FAVOR OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

A Large and Earnest Meeting

in Dodd's Hall.

A well attended meeting of citizens was held at Dodd's Hall on Wednesday night, Oct. 7. Hopping called the meeting to order and stated that it had been called to take action in regard to supplying the town with water and light.

Geo. W. Cook was elected Chairman and Capt. Samuel C. Hayler, Secretary. Geo. W. Hopping then read an address which was as follows:

This meeting of citizens has been called for the purpose of considering the desirability of the public ownership of water or light supply, or both.

The question of desirability may be considered from two stand-points: one as regards its moral aspects, the other as regards its material advantages.

As regards the moral aspects of the question, no well-informed person will deny that the practice of granting franchises to private parties or corporations to perform public utility is a virtual delegation of the taxing power, which belongs to the government only, and has had the effect, as anyone might reasonably expect, of corrupting all of our legislative bodies without a single exception.

I wish to especially emphasize the fact that this is a delegation of taxing power, because it has a direct bearing upon the consideration of the question before us to-night.

We not only place in the hands of private owners of franchises a power to charge any price that they please for the services rendered, but we also give them the power to do the same with others in the future who have had no opportunity to consent to the granting of power, many of whom, perhaps, are not yet born.

I will not stop to discuss the bad effect of seeking after these franchises from Legislative bodies, as there are very few who are so ignorant of the facts which are attracting the attention of all thoughtful people and writers on this subject; in fact, we have had right in our own community instances of private interests being preferred by our chosen representatives to those of the community at large.

It is a fact well recognized now by all the thinking people on the question of ethics that private morality and public morality are substantially identical. That is, there can be no private morality which is not based upon a delicate and consistent consideration of the interests of all in preference to the private interests.

I am sure that the same influences which are corrupting our public bodies are also corrupting our private bodies and are sure to show disastrous effects upon individuals, as is illustrated by the daily-to-be-seen consequences of our recent Eastern Legislation, which is sure to result in widespread private corruption, speculation, embezzlement and general moral debasement.

It is unfortunate that no regular means for securing these evils is provided in our mechanism of legislation, but I trust that the time is not far distant when no measure can acquire the force of law without an opportunity to ascertain by means of the ballot whether it is really the will of the people or not.

As regards the desirability from the stand-point of material advantages of having public utilities operated by the people in their own interest, it is only necessary to give one instance of the United States government, which is the only one in the world that has adopted this policy, to see the advantages of this with a single glance.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is capitalized to-day at one hundred million of dollars (\$100,000,000), on which is necessary to turn dividends in order to satisfy the stockholders.

Their whole outfit can be duplicated, according to the "Journal of Commerce" for fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000), and probably for twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000).

The United States government has also the moral aspect, which is seen in the fact that in order to earn the amount necessary to pay dividends on this watered stock, the wages of their employees are placed so low as to induce, if not force, many of their employees to accept of positions at night for a longer period than they should, thus supplying the community with a larger annual crop of drunkards, made such by the terrific nervous strain and the ensuing reaction causing a desire for stimulants—more in fact than is possibly reformed by all the Temperance Societies in the locality affected.

A gentleman lately told me of an instance that occurred in a trial of his illustrating the advantages, as far as cost to the consumer is concerned, of the system of public ownership, compared with our system of conducting the telegraph.

This instance of his was in an early issue of the Journal of Commerce, and was in the form of a letter to the Editor, giving to the telegraph station he sent his message from the coast, over the desert through Algeria, under the Mediterranean and over the greater part of France to Paris, and, being an American, was very much surprised to find that it cost him more than the same message sent by the Atlantic cable.

To come down to our own question, would any that it seems to me self-evident that if private parties owned a water supply, they would be tempted to make it a good fair money of profit by supplying the community with water and light, and the fact that it has been found that the actual experiment goes to prove that such is the case.